# DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

# **Maltbie Private Pond**

FWP-CEA-FSH-R1-24-002

1/19/24



# Table of Contents

I.	Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act	3
II.		
III.	Purpose and Need	
IV.		
	List of Mitigations, Stipulations	
v. VI.	Alternatives Considered	
VII.		
VIII.	. , . , . , .	
IX.	Public Participation	
Χ.	•	
XI.	EA Preparation and Review	14

#### I. Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act

Before a proposed project may be approved, environmental review must be conducted to identify and consider potential impacts of the proposed project on the human and physical environment affected by the project. The Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and its implementing rules and regulations require different levels of environmental review, depending on the proposed project, significance of potential impacts, and the review timeline. § 75-1-201, Montana Code Annotated ("MCA"), and the Administrative Rules of Montana ("ARM") 12.2.430, General Requirements of the Environmental Review Process.

FWP must prepare an EA when:

- It is considering a "state-proposed project," which is defined in § 75-1-220(8)(a) as:
  - (i) a project, program, or activity initiated and directly undertaken by a state agency;
  - (ii) ... a project or activity supported through a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance from a state agency, either singly or in combination with one or more other state agencies; or
  - (iii) ... a project or activity authorized by a state agency acting in a land management capacity for a lease, easement, license, or other authorization to act.
- It is not clear without preparation of an EA whether the proposed project is a major one significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. ARM 12.2.430(3)(a));
- FWP has not otherwise implemented the interdisciplinary analysis and public review purposes listed in ARM 12.2.430(2) (a) and (d) through a similar planning and decision-making process (ARM 12.2.430(3)(b));
- Statutory requirements do not allow sufficient time for the FWP to prepare an EIS (ARM 12.2.430(3)(c));
- The project is not specifically excluded from MEPA review according to § 75-1-220(8)(b) or ARM 12.2.430(5); or
- As an alternative to preparing an EIS, prepare an EA whenever the project is one that might normally require an EIS, but effects which might otherwise be deemed significant appear to be mitigable below the level of significance through design, or enforceable controls or stipulations or both imposed by the agency or other government agencies. For an EA to suffice in this instance, the agency must determine that all the impacts of the proposed project have been accurately identified, that they will be mitigated below the level of significance, and that no significant impact is likely to occur. The agency may not consider compensation for purposes of determining that impacts have been mitigated below the level of significance (ARM 12.2.430(4)).

MEPA is procedural; its intent is to ensure that impacts to the environment associated with a proposed project are fully considered and the public is informed of potential impacts resulting from the project.

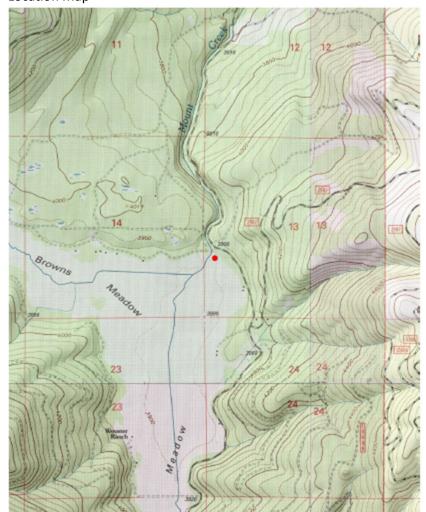
#### II. <u>Background and Description of Proposed Project</u>

Name of Project: Maltbie Private Pond Permit application.

The applicant is proposing to stock a newly constructed pond on his property located at 3190 Browns Meadow Road, Kila, MT 59920. The lined pond is 1 acre in area with a max depth of 10 feet. The pond is adjacent to Mount Creek on the North end of Browns Meadow. The drainage area to the pond is small and the primary water source is a nearby well. Water levels in the pond will be controlled by a standing head gate structure that uses boards to control water elevation. This portion of the pond has not yet been constructed. Water that flows over the boards will pass through a screen. The outlet pipe drains to the banks of Mount Creek. Fish escapement and survival is possible from this structure.

#### Affected Area / Location of Proposed Project:

- Legal Description
  - o Latitude/Longitude: 48.011250/-114.513184
  - o Section, Township, and Range: 13, 26N, 23W
  - o Town/City, County, Montana: Kila/Flathead County
- Location Map



#### III. Purpose and Need

The EA must include a description of the purpose and need or benefits of the proposed project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b). Benefits of the proposed project refer to benefits to the resource, public, department, state, and/or other.

The applicant is seeking a permit to stock rainbow, brown and westslope cutthroat trout and largemouth bass into his private pond.

If FWP prepared a cost/benefit analysis before completion of the EA, the EA must contain the cost/benefit analysis or a reference to it. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b).

	Yes*	No
Was a cost/benefit analysis prepared for the proposed project?		$\boxtimes$

#### IV. Other Agency Regulatory Responsibilities

FWP must list any federal, state, and/or local agencies that have overlapping or additional jurisdiction, or environmental review responsibility for the proposed project, as well as permits, licenses, and other required authorizations. ARM 12.2.432(3)(c).

A list of other required local, state, and federal approvals, such as permits, certificates, and/or licenses from affected agencies is included in **Table 1** below. **Table 1** provides a summary of requirements but does not necessarily represent a complete and comprehensive list of all permits, certificates, or approvals needed for the proposed project. Agency decision-making is governed by state and federal laws, including statutes, rules, and regulations, that form the legal basis for the conditions the proposed project must meet to obtain necessary permits, certificates, licenses, or other approvals. Further, these laws set forth the conditions under which each agency could deny the necessary approvals.

Table 1: Federal, State, and/or Local Regulatory Responsibilities

Agency	Type of Authorization (permit,	Purpose
	license, stipulation, other)	
DNRC	Water Right	The State of Montana owns the waters within the state on behalf of its citizens. Citizens do not own the water but can possess a legal right to use the water within state guidelines. A legal water right exists for this waterbody – 76LJ 143877-00

#### V. List of Mitigations, Stipulations

Mitigations, stipulations, and other enforceable controls required by FWP, or another agency, may be relied upon to limit potential impacts associated with a proposed Project. The table below lists and evaluates enforceable conditions FWP may rely on to limit potential impacts associated with the proposed Project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(g).

**Table 2: Listing and Evaluation of Enforceable Mitigations Limiting Impacts** 

Are enforceable contro	ols limiting potential impa	Yes ⊠	No □				
action? If not, no furth	ner evaluation is needed.						
If yes, are these contro	ols being relied upon to lin	Yes ⊠ No □					
of significance? If yes,	list the enforceable conti	rol(s) below					
<b>Enforceable Control</b>	Responsible Agency	Effect of Enforceable	Control on				
		Stipulation, Other)	Proposed Project				
Limit stocking to	FWP		Fish escapement from the pond would				
Westslope cutthroat			cause minimal or no	impacts to			
trout and			surrounding fisheries	5.			
Largemouth bass.							

#### VI. Alternatives Considered

In addition to the proposed project, and as required by MEPA, FWP analyzes the "No-Action" alternative in this EA. Under the "No Action" alternative, the proposed project would not occur. Therefore, no additional impacts to the physical environment or human population in the analysis area would occur. The "No Action" alternative forms the baseline from which the potential impacts of the proposed Project can be measured.

- 1. No action. Under this alternative the applicant would be denied a permit to stock fish into his pond.
- 2. Limit permitted species to Westslope Cutthroat Trout and Largemouth bass. Under this alternative the applicant would not be permitted brown or rainbow trout. Prohibiting brown trout would assure that the species does not escape and become invasive in the Flathead drainage. Prohibiting rainbow trout would assure that fish escapement to mount creek does not impact the genetic status of westslope cutthroat trout in the drainage.

	Yes*	No
Were any additional alternatives considered and dismissed?		$\boxtimes$

<sup>\*</sup> If yes, a list and description of the other alternatives considered, but not carried forward for detailed review is included below

# VII. Summary of Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Physical Environment and Human Population

The impacts analysis identifies and evaluates direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts.

- Direct impacts are those that occur at the same time and place as the action that triggers the effect.
- **Secondary impacts** "are further impacts to the human environment that may be stimulated or induced by or otherwise result from a direct impact of the action." ARM 12.2.429(18).
- Cumulative impacts "means the collective impacts on the human environment of the proposed action when considered in conjunction with other past and present actions related to the proposed action by location or generic type. Related future actions must also be considered when these actions are under concurrent consideration by any state agency through pre-impact statement studies, separate impact statement evaluation, or permit processing procedures." ARM 12.2.429(7).

Where impacts are expected to occur, the impact analysis estimates the **extent, duration, frequency,** and **severity** of the impact. The duration of an impact is quantified as follows:

- **Short-Term**: impacts that would not last longer than the proposed project.
- Long-Term: impacts that would remain or occur following the proposed project.

The severity of an impact is measured using the following:

- No Impact: there would be no change from current conditions.
- **Negligible**: an adverse or beneficial effect would occur but would be at the lowest levels of detection.
- Minor: the effect would be noticeable but would be relatively small and would not affect the function or integrity

of the resource.

- Moderate: the effect would be easily identifiable and would change the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Major**: the effect would irretrievably alter the resource.

Some impacts may require mitigation. As defined in ARM 12.2.429, mitigation means:

- Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of a project;
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of a project and its implementation;
- Rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; or
- Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of a project or the time period thereafter that an impact continues.

A list of any mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, design, enforceable controls or stipulations, or both, as applicable to the proposed project is included in **Section VI** above.

FWP must analyze impacts to the physical and human environment for each alternative considered. The proposed project considered the following alternatives:

 Alternative 1: No Action. Evaluation and Summary of Potential Impacts on the Physical Environment and Human Population

Under the "No Action" alternative, the proposed project would not occur. Therefore, no additional impacts to the physical environment or human population in the analysis area would occur. The "No Action" alternative forms the baseline from which the potential impacts of the proposed Project can be measured.

Under the no action alternative the applicant would not be permitted to stock Westslope cutthroat trout into the pond on his property.

• Alternative 2: Proposed Project. Evaluation and Summary of Potential Impacts on the Physical Environment and Human Population

See Table 3 (Impacts on Physical Environment) and Table 4 (Impacts on Human Population) below.

Alternative 3: Limit the permitted species to Westslope cutthroat trout and Largemouth bass. Under this
alternative Brown trout and Rainbow trout would not be permitted to be stocked into the Maltbie Pond
minimizing potential impacts to surrounding fisheries.

Table 3 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Physical Environment

PHYSICAL Duration of Impact ENVIRONMENT			Seve	erity of Im	pact				
Resource	None	Short- Term	Long- Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
Terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats			X						The pond is currently fishless and only partially filled. Filling the pond and stocking fish will increase aquatic habitat and life in the pond. Fish escapement is a possibility at this site. Brown and Rainbow trout escapement at this site could have substantial impacts on existing fisheries.
Water quality, quantity, and distribution									This project is not expected to alter water quality, quantity or distribution
Geology	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter geology.
Soil quality, stability, and moisture	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter soil quality, stability or moisture.
Vegetation cover, quantity, and quality	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter vegetation cover, quantity or quality.
Aesthetics	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter aesthetics.
Air quality	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter air quality.
Unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources								$\boxtimes$	Stocking brown and rainbow trout could have substantial negative impacts to local sensitive fish species.
Historical and archaeological sites	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter historical or archaeological sites.
Demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy				×					This project is not expected to alter demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, or energy.

Table 4 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Human Population

HUMAN POPULATION	Durat	tion of In	npact		Seve	erity of Im	pact		
Resource	None	Short- Term	Long- Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
Social structures and mores	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter social structures or mores.
Cultural uniqueness and diversity	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter cultural uniqueness and diversity.
Access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities.
Local and state tax base and tax revenues	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter local and state tax base and tax revenues.
Agricultural or Industrial production	$\boxtimes$			×					This project is not expected to alter agricultural or industrial production.
Human health and safety	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter human health and safety.
Quantity and distribution of employment	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter quantity and distribution of employment.
Distribution and density of population and housing	$\boxtimes$								This project is not expected to alter distribution and density of population and housing.
Demands for government services					$\boxtimes$				This permit will need to be renewed every 10 years.
Industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity	$\boxtimes$								The applicant has not expressed an interest in commercial fish production.
Locally adopted environmental plans and goals	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter locally adopted environmental plans and goals.

HUMAN	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					
POPULATION									
Resource	esource None Short- Long-		None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and	
		Term	Term						Mitigation Measures
Other appropriate	$\boxtimes$			$\boxtimes$					This project is not expected to alter other appropriate
social and economic							social and economic circumstances.		
circumstances									

Table 6: Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Quality of the Human Environment

If the EA identifies impacts associated with the proposed project FWP must determine the significance of the impacts. ARM 12.2.431. This determination forms the basis for FWP's decision as to whether it is necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement. An impact may be adverse, beneficial, or both. If none of the adverse effects of the impact are significant, an EIS is not required. An EIS is required if an impact has a significant adverse effect, even if the agency believes that the effect on balance will be beneficial. ARM 12.2.431.

According to the applicable requirements of ARM 12.2.431, FWP must consider the criteria identified in this table to determine the significance of each impact on the quality of the human environment. The significance determination is made by giving weight to these criteria in their totality. For example, impacts identified as moderate or major in severity may not be significant if the duration is short-term. However, moderate or major impacts of short-term duration may be significant if the quantity and quality of the resource is limited and/or the resource is unique or fragile. Further, moderate or major impacts to a resource may not be significant if the quantity of that resource is high or the quality of the resource is not unique or fragile.

# The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact "Severity" describes the density of the potential impact, while "extent" describes the area where the impact will likely occur, e.g., a project may propagate ten noxious weeds on a surface area of 1 square foot. Here, the impact may be high in severity, but over a low extent. In contrast, if ten noxious weeds were distributed over ten acres, there may be low severity over a larger extent. "Duration" describes the time period during which an impact may occur, while "frequency" describes how often the impact may occur, e.g., an operation that uses lights to mine at night may have frequent lighting impacts during one season (duration). The probability that the impact will occur if the proposed project occurs; or conversely, reasonable assurance in keeping with the potential severity of an impact that the impact will not occur Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected

6	Any precedent that would be set as a result of an impact of the proposed project that would commit FWP to future actions with significant impacts or
	a decision in principle about such future actions
7	Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans

#### VIII. Private Property Impact Analysis (Takings)

The 54<sup>th</sup> Montana Legislature enacted the Private Property Assessment Act, now found at § 2-10-101. The intent was to establish an orderly and consistent process by which state agencies evaluate their proposed projects under the "Takings Clauses" of the United States and Montana Constitutions. The Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides: "nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." Similarly, Article II, Section 29 of the Montana Constitution provides: "Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation..."

The Private Property Assessment Act applies to proposed agency projects pertaining to land or water management or to some other environmental matter that, if adopted and enforced without due process of law and just compensation, would constitute a deprivation of private property in violation of the United States or Montana Constitutions.

The Montana State Attorney General's Office has developed guidelines for use by state agencies to assess the impact of a proposed agency project on private property. The assessment process includes a careful review of all issues identified in the Attorney General's guidance document (Montana Department of Justice 1997). If the use of the guidelines and checklist indicates that a proposed agency project has taking or damaging implications, the agency must prepare an impact assessment in accordance with Section 5 of the Private Property Assessment Act.

**Table 7: Private Property Assessment (Takings)** 

PRIVATE PROPERTY ASSESMENT ACT (PPAA)								
Does the Proposed Action Have Takings Implications under the PPAA?	Yes	No						
	#							
Does the project pertain to land or water management or environmental	1	$\boxtimes$						
regulations affecting private property or water rights?								
Does the action result in either a permanent or an indefinite physical occupation of	2		$\boxtimes$					
private property?	_							
Does the action deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of the property?	3		$\boxtimes$					
Does the action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or to	4		$\boxtimes$					
grant an easement? (If answer is NO, skip questions 4a and 4b and continue with question 5)								
Is there a reasonable, specific connection between the government requirement	4a							
and legitimate state interest?								
Is the government requirement roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed	4b							
use of the property?								
Does the action deny a fundamental attribute of ownership?	5		$\boxtimes$					
Does the action have a severe impact of the value of the property?	6		$\boxtimes$					
Does the action damage the property by causing some physical disturbance with	7		$\boxtimes$					
respect to the property in excess of that sustained by the public general? (If the								
answer is NO, skip questions 7a-7c.)								
Is the impact of government action direct, peculiar, and significant?	7a		$\boxtimes$					
Has the government action resulted in the property becoming practically	7b		$\boxtimes$					
inaccessible, waterlogged, or flooded?								
Has the government action diminished property values by more than 30% and	7c		$\boxtimes$					
necessitated the physical taking of adjacent property or property across a public								
way from the property in question?								
Does the proposed action result in taking or damaging implications?								

Taking or damaging implications exist if **YES** is checked in response to Question 1 and also to any one or more of the following questions: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c; or if **NO** is checked in response to question 4a or 4b.

If taking or damaging implications exist, the agency must comply with MCA § 2-10-105 of the PPAA, to include the preparation of a taking or damaging impact assessment. Normally, the preparation of an impact assessment will require consultation with agency legal staff.

#### **Alternatives:**

The analysis under the Private Property Assessment Act, §§ 2-10-101 through -112, MCA, indicates no impact. FWP does not plan to impose conditions that would restrict the regulated person's use of private property to constitute a taking.

#### IX. Public Participation

The level of analysis in an EA will vary with the complexity and seriousness of environmental issues associated with a proposed action. The level of public interest will also vary. FWP is responsible for adjusting public review to match these factors (ARM 12.2.433(1)). Because FWP determines the proposed action will result in limited environmental impact, and little public interest has been expressed, FWP determines the following public notice strategy will provide an appropriate level of public review:

- An EA is a public document and may be inspected upon request. Any person may obtain a copy of an EA by making a request to FWP. If the document is out-of-print, a copying charge may be levied (ARM 12.2.433(2)).
- Public notice will be served on the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks website at: <a href="https://fwp.mt.gov/news/public-notices">https://fwp.mt.gov/news/public-notices</a>
- Copies will be distributed to neighboring landowners to ensure their knowledge of the proposed project and opportunity for review and comment on the proposed action.
- FWP maintains a mailing list of persons interested in a particular action or type of action. FWP will notify all interested persons and distribute copies of the EA to those persons for review and comment (ARM 12.2.433(3)).
- Public notice will announce the availability of the EA, summarize its content, and solicit public comment.
  - Duration of Public Comment Period: The public comment period begins on the date of publication on Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks website. Written or e-mailed comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m., MST, on the last day of public comment, as listed below:

Length of Public Comment Period: 15 days Public Comment Period Begins: 01/19/2024 Public Comment Period Ends: 02/02/2024

Comments must be addressed to the FWP contact, as listed below.

Where to Mail or Email Comments on the Draft EA:

Name: Kenneth Breidinger Email: <u>kbreidinger@mt.gov</u>

Mailing Address: 490 N. Meridian Rd. Kalispell, MT 59901

# Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis

NO further analysis is needed for the proposed action	
FWP must conduct <b>EIS</b> level review for the proposed action	

### N. EA Preparation and Review

	Name	Title
EA prepared by:	Kenneth Breidinger	Biologist
EA reviewed by:		